Daily Report

Latin America

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OTHER COUNTRIES

Haiti

Concern Over Coming Elections Continues

PUCH Encourages Participation

FL070113 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1600 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] [Announcer, speaking in French] During a news conference at 1000 today, the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH] stated its position on elections. The PUCH invited the Haitian people to participate in the coming elections. It will present its candidate [as heard] soon.

Our reporter covered this morning's news conference at PUCH headquarters on Rue Champ de Mars:

[Second announcer] Yes, (Ketly), the PUCH will soon present to the Haitian people the communist—or non-communist—candidates for everything from magistrate to president. These are the people the PUCH will support in the coming elections.

In a news conference held by PUCH leader Rene Theodore, he explained that he was speaking out on elections so late because he had wanted his position to match that of the entire democratic sector. However, he says, he has seen that sectarianism prevails within the democratic movement.

Theodore invited the Haitian people to participate in the coming elections. However, this does not imply PUCH inconsistency with regard to the struggle the PUCH has been waging throughout the period following the overthrow of Duvalier and up to the present.

Theodore admitted that there is some contradiction between the earlier time, when he was asking the National Government Council [CNG] to pull out and step down, and now, when he is inviting the people to participate in elections. However, he says, the people have also made certain conquests, such as the matter involving the CATH [Autonomous Haitian Workers Central] and in regard to the pasts of many people, which the population has begun to openly condemn so that justice might be served.

According to Theodore, the struggle being waged by the Haitian people should not be a struggle against the Macoutes alone. Instead, it should be a more profound struggle against anyone who violates the Constitution and sheds the blood of innocents.

In Theodore's opinion, the National Concerted Action Front's choice of Mr Gourgue is a poor one, because Mr Gourgue had ties with the Duvaliers. Gourgue left [the first CNG] after Ti Boule [Col Albert Pierre, Chief of the Port-au-Prince police and also head of the political police under the former regime] fled—before measures could be taken against him.

Also, Theodore said, Mr Gourgue released many people who were in prison on drug charges. According to Theodore, Mr Gerard Gourgue did not care for communist prisoners.

Theodore also spoke of the disappearance of (Wilner Joseph Mills), who was lost on the night of 24 September, and of the disappearance of another person named Charlot Jacquelin. Both were members of his party. Let's listen to more details of the press conference.

[Begin Theodore recording] Another reason why we must participate in these elections is that today, in 1987, the battle for change that must be undertaken has to be waged by means of the path remaining to us to institutionalize the country in a different manner. If it is not violated and elections are really held, the Constitution affords us this possibility.

There is a lot of blackmail. We use the word "if" because there is much blackmailing of the people and of the democratic movement to the effect that if Macoutes can't participate, blood will flow, and people will die. This is blackmail.

There is also blackmail to the effect that terror-producing activity in Haiti at present has only just started, that this is only the beginning, the tip of the iceberg. In other words, that they can prevent elections from being held at present, that there may be other coups d'etat further down the line. A coup d'etat before and a coup d'etat after—that is what is being discussed.

All these forms of blackmail are being used. That is why we are formulating a series of if's as regards the elections. We have to say "if" elections are held, because the real class struggle going on in the society to see what progress and what advances are being made, as well as (?what) can prevent that progress, must be taken into consideration when we examine the status of that progress.

For all those reasons we say that all is not lost. There have been failures. There have been steps backward in the people's movement. But at the same time there is a tendency for the people's movement—especially among the peasants—to regain its strength. And it is regaining its strength, through the formation of vigilance committees and surveillance brigades to prevent terrorism from making people fearful again in Haiti. If the peasants are not fearful today, if today the peasants are continuing to mete out their own justice to evil-doers—because the police, the Army, and the courts have been found wanting as far as the fulfillment of their missions goes—it is because the people are becoming aware of their responsibility. It is because there is a dawning realization that the population is responsible for security. We think that

for all these reasons, we must say that all is not lost. The people's struggle is still underway. Through elections, a possibility exists—if the vigilance activities continue, if the defense brigades which exist to ensure the security (?and) the political process in Haiti can be strengthened, and if the people's movement succeeds (?in basing) its action on a political program. If we can indeed through a campaign confirm the spirit of the changes that must occur in Haiti...[changes thought] If the people come to feel that the program for change we are proposing is truly their own; that it is really possible for those things to be accomplished in Haiti; that those things are worth taking action for, fighting for; and that the people have representatives at all levels—deputy, senator, magistrates, CASEC's [Administrative Council for the Communal Section], Departmental Councils—who will really respect all commitments to the population; if the people can really exercise control over their representatives; then I think that the democratization of Haiti might really continue to make progress.

For all those reasons, we declare that we are willing to pursue the battle through elections. What means are we going to employ? We are going to use (?a very original) method. From the beginning we said that the people's movement had to be able to choose candidates itself, instead of having someone appear before it and say, I am a candidate, I am the best man, and so on. The people had to be able to choose candidates.

There was a phenomenon that occurred in Cap-Haitian under Duvalier. This was the (Le Rouge) phenomenon, where the people endorsed a candidate. We think that today, all over Haiti, the population must manage to find people's candidates whom they can endorse and fight for and who will answer to the people.

We are going to try to obtain this kind of candidate. It is not too late. The process has alre..dy begun, and we are going to continue (?working on it).

The reason the PUCH waited until yesterday to form an opinion on a presidential candidate was, unfortunately, our expectations, and the very fact that we were not even able to take part in reaching a real consensus on an acceptable candidate so that the entire democratic sector [words indistinct]. We are going to have to continue to work to find a candidate. But we will have a presidential candidate. [end recording]

Well, as you heard, Ketly, Mr Rene Theodore said his party will have a presidential candidate. But he beat around the bush a lot before saying it. When we journalists asked him whether only communists would participate in elections where he himself was not to elect those candidates [passage as heard], Theodore answered that elections would be held and that he would present both communist and noncommunist candidates.

Bishops Stress Importance

FL062120 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] In a message published on 3 October, the Episcopal Conference of Haiti asked the faithful to participate massively in the coming general elections in Haiti.

The bishops stressed the decisive importance of the elections for the national life of Haiti. The change desired, the bishops said , will occur only if there is a political will to develop. However, that political will can materialize only if there are new people to choose from.

The Haitian Church emphasizes that it supports no candidate to any office whatsoever, and that church organizations such as Caritas, Misyon Alfa, the Justice and Peace Commission [Komisyon Jistis avek Lape], and Radio Soleil are not to support or work against any candidate or political party.

The church calls on the faithful to preserve the attainments of 7 February 1986, and it denounces the current climate of fear and insecurity in Haiti. According to the bishops, the elections should serve to fulfill certain expectations of the Haitian people, particularly a reduction in unemployment, an improvement in working conditions, and a better future for the young, the poor, and the underprivileged. The elections should also lead to an improvement in the living conditions of the peasant masses and to their protection as well.

The bishops say that voting is a civic duty, and that to fail to vote would be to risk some unpleasant surprises, such as seeing unworthy and incompetent officials get elected by a minority vote. The bishops say: The change we all desire depends to a great extent on the election of competent, honest citizens who are close to the Haitian people.

Groups Protest BEC Selection

FL062018 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] In a letter to Pierre C. Labissiere, vice president of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP], the Committee for the Recovery of Petite-Riviere-de-l'Artibonite and the Saint Jerome Credit Union protest the manner in which the members of the Communal Electoral Office [BEC] for Petite-Riviere-de-l'Artibonite were chosen. They feel it was done in an irregular manner.

These two groups say that the BEC members were chosen on 30 September during the parish's patron saint festivities. They say they were very surprised to learn, through word of mouth at around 1400 on 30 September, that the BEC for Petite-Riviere-de-l'Artibonite had been chosen following a meeting. When they asked how many people had attended the meeting, they were told that approximately 10 people were present. These people were chosen by Mr Dejean Belizaire of the Patriotic

Unitarian Bloc [BIP]. He invited these people to the meeting and they chose the members of the BEC for Petite-Riviere-de-l'Artibonite.

Further on in the note, these two groups say that if the coming elections in Haiti are to be honest, democratic, and open, then the preparations for these elections must be equally open and very democratic. Therefore, the committee and the credit union ask Mr Labissiere to intervene quickly to ensure that the BEC for Petite-Riviere is formed democratically.

The credit union has over 600 members and more than 500,000 gourdes in circulation, while the committee has a membership that includes prominent citizens from Petite-Riviere-de-l'Artibonite and its communal sections.

The note is signed for the committee, by its President (Rony Grand-Pierre), an engineer; Vice President Bertrand Celestin; Secretary Nicole Fleurissaint; Treasurer Robert Cauvin; and Deputy Treasurer Mrs (Evan Axceus).

It is signed for the credit union, by (Frantz Francois Gerant) and Vice President Saint-Louis Thomas.

Jamaica

Seaga Calls Meeting To Discuss Crime

FL061948 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has invited the leaders of a number of national organizations, including 16 bodies which published an open letter on Sunday, to meet with him, and other members of the cabinet, tomorrow at Jamaica House. The statement from Jamaica House says the meeting is to discuss the problem of crime and violence in the Jamaican society. It also says that the invitation arises from the open letter, which the 16 organizations published yesterday [as heard], expressing concern about the level of violence in the society. The release also said that Mr Seaga will bring the organizations up to date on measures in the government, or which the government has taken, to combat crime and violence. The meeting will also examine the relation between the government's war against drugs and the recent incidents of criminal violence.

Growth Affected by Foreign Exchange

FL062252 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 5, CANA—Jamaica will have to moderate economic growth because of the inability of foreign exchange flows to sustain the expansion, according to Construction Minister Bruce Golding.

The official JAMPRESS news agency quoted Golding as saying that growth was now running at an annualised rate of six per cent, and that this could not be managed without resorting to contingencies.

In managing the economy, we have to slow down that rate of growth moderately to a point where we can support the foreign exchange, Golding told dealers in building supplies.

The Jamaican economy grew by just over two per cent last year after contracting nearly five per cent in 1985 under a programme of tight austerity. The government has been pushing for growth this year.

Golding said that any measures to be taken by the government would not unduly impact on interest rates as that would frighten the construction sector. [sentence as received]

Ortega To Seek Esquipulas Support at UN

PA062331 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision in Spanish 1955 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Report by Jorge Tenorio Jimenez]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said when leaving for New York to attend a UN meeting that Nicaragua will continue working toward peace in Central America, despite U.S. opposition to the Esquipulas agreement. Ortega, who will speak on Thursday [8 October], said he would convey Nicaragua's message of peace. He said he is seeking more support for the Esquipulas agreements, especially from the United States.

Ortega had a stopover in Mexico yesterday afternoon and left for the United States this morning. Before leaving, he said that although there is war in Nicaragua, his government will respect the amnesty law.

[Begin Ortega recording] Well, we are fighting, we are at war, but we are also struggling for peace. Recently, 400 counterrevolutionaries took advantage of amnesty. We have declared cease-fire areas, which will come into effect on 7 October. We are sure that another group of counterrevolutionaries will take up amnesty. [end recording]

Daniel Ortega Saavedra spoke on negotiations between the United States and the USSR and said that they are interesting but will not solve the problems in Central America. While boarding the plane using the side steps, Daniel Ortega reiterated that the United States works against the Esquipulas accords.

Salinas de Gortari Resigns From Cabinet

PA061528 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Report by Isabel Zamorano from Los Pinos presidential residence—live]

[Text] Dr Carlos Salinas de Gortari resigned this evening from his post as secretary of planning and budget, to which he was appointed by President Miguel de la Madrid in December 1982. Dr Salinas de Gortari, PRI presidential candidate for the 1988-94 period, visited President de la Madrid at Los Pinos to present his resignation and thank him for the opportunity he has been given with the nomination. President de la Madrid accepted Dr Salinas de Gortari's resignation and wished him success in his new post.

BRIEFS

Automobile Industry Profits

Under Secretary of Industrial Development Mauricio de Maria y Campos reported on 25 September that the Mexican automobile industry will have a $1.2 billion profit in 1987. This reflects a 25-percent increase over 1986 profits. [Summary] *[Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Sep 87 p 1 PA]*

Increased Iron, Steel Sales

During the first 6 months of 1987, Mexico sold 462 tons of iron and steel products worth $92 million. This represents a 45 percent increase over sales made during the same period in 1986, according to the Mexican State Iron and Steel Enterprise (Sidermex) status report for 1986-87. The leading markets for the Mexican products were the Middle East, Canada, and South America. [Summary] *[Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 27 Sep 87 pp 1,3 PA]*

El Salvador

Duarte on Peace Talks With FMLN-FDR

PA061022 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0711 GMT 6 Oct 87

[News conference by President Jose Napoleon Duarte with local and foreign reporters following the talks between the government and the FMLN-FDR; place not given—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Duarte]...[words indistinct] of all Salvadorans the idea that we should seek peace based on nonviolence. All of us saw that, once those concepts were accepted—that is, once the fundamental points of Esquipulas II were accepted—we agreed to work in the commissions to be created [words indistinct] the necessary commissions to comply with the Esquipulas II accords within the framework of the Constitution. You are familiar with this because you received it from the vice president the moment we arrived. We have spent hours and hours discussing frankly and clearly our proposals and those of the FMLN. The Salvadoran people must know two positions have been presented. One is the concept of the revolutionary war through the use of violence and the FMLN's belief that the use of arms [words indistinct] thinking that they can achieve power with a rifle in their hands.

We will not speak about war. We have come here to speak about peace, pardon, and understanding. We have not come here to make war. We have come here to tell you, in the name of the Salvadoran people, to (?lay down) your weapons and join the democratic process. We came to speak to you in the name of all the Salvadorans who do not want war but peace. Obviously, these two views, somewhat contradictory if you will, permitted us to present one by one our views, the concepts of [words indistinct] nonviolence, the scheme that the Salvadoran people demand in a loud voice. Of course, we also listened to the FMLN-FDR proposals in the framework of their Marxist arguments. [Words indistinct] the result is set down in the communique, which copies verbatim the introduction to the Esquipulas II document. It clearly says that the countries [words indistinct] independent, to forge a destiny of peace in Central America. It also says we pledge to struggle for peace and to eradicate war, making dialogue rule over violence and reason over resentment. This is copied in the document verbatim. This means that this is an overwhelming document in a political, social, and moral sense. It is overwhelming.

Nobody can deny the Central American countries' desire for peace, especially the Salvadoran people's desire for peace. Naturally, in this document we reaffirmed our support of the peace efforts contained in the agreement signed by the Central American presidents. Thus, we and they have accepted the fact that this is a valid document, that this document represents the mechanisms, the roads to find a solution to our country's problem, our internal conflict.

From there, of course, we had to get practical. The practical side was—what I had requested here—that solutions be reached in accordance with Esquipulas II, and what was most important was to see if it was possible to find a road to a cease-fire through negotiations, because this is why we established a commission and gave it a deadline of 4 November to present a report. As a last resort, the Esquipulas II deadline expires in 120 days.

The second commission is going to take the Esquipulas II agreements, review them, and see if we can reach some agreements, some understandings with the FMLN, including, of course, the spirit of peace contained in the government's amnesty, which is to be implemented in accordance with the Esquipulas II commitments.

Gentlemen, this working team has been precise; it has been coherent in its thinking; it has expressed the workers' thoughts through the representative I named, but who expressed at that meeting what the workers feel about this war, their pain for so many deaths and so much hatred. A person assigned by me was there [words indistinct], and he presented the managerial point of view regarding concepts and desires of the Salvadoran businessmen, because we all want the war to end and for peace to be established so we can get on with the development process.

There we were, the government's representatives: Presidential Designate Dr Abraham Rodriguez, with his enormous analytical ability; and Fidel Chavez Mena and Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, who worked intensely presenting brilliant theses about fundamental concepts and responding analytically to the points of view presented by the FMLN. Of course, at my side were two basic figures of the Armed Forces: the defense minister and deputy secretary of public security. Their decision, position, presence, and message clearly stated the Armed Forces' support and the capability of this body to discuss, understand, and plan the newly born democracy in our country.

We have called on the rebels to join the democratic process. We have told them that we are willing to look for the roads to enable them to abandon their weapons and to join in the process. I hope this meeting has demonstrated this government's willingness to faithfully comply with the provisions of Esquipulas II, as well as the government's basic desire to achieve peace for our fatherland.

Now, dear friends, the last point of the communique is precisely for Salvadorans to know that its government is faithful to the legal precepts of the country. We have left proof of our position and will comply with all that we

have agreed upon with absolute respect for our country's Constitution. Salvadorans, friends of the press, this is my verbal report, this is the government's thoughts that simply express the people's feelings. I am now at your service for any questions you may want to ask me or any of the people in the government's delegation.

[Reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct].

[Duarte] We planned troop movements to give them a space, as we did for their arrival, [words indistinct]. This is the only specific military issue we discussed [words indistinct]. We also considered the need to discuss the cease-fire, and agreed that only with a spirit of understanding could we soon agree on a cease-fire. [Words indistinct] the commissions must present the documents by 4 November. I want to make it clear that we were faced with a difficult moment this morning when the rebels made a proposal that I rejected because it violated the Constitution and went against our democratic principles. They demanded a number of concessions that are not worth mentioning. However, I made it clear that this government would never accept positions that are contrary to the political Constitution and that this government would never allow the Armed Forces, or rather prevent the Armed Forces from fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities of defending and protecting our sovereignty, the territory, and state security. We had practically reached a [words indistinct], you might say, but I took it upon myself to tell them that if they wanted to continue talking, we would be willing to talk with them, but they would have to begin all over again and restate their proposals, weighing the situation and considering our objections.

The scene changed again, and we gradually began to recover that climate--it cannot be denied, and we must state that it was a climate of tension at the beginning; it was a climate of much confrontation; but it became one of understanding and respect in which each one expressed his position with sincerity. This is what I can tell you about the topic that you asked about.

[Reporter] Mr President, the Esquipulas II document, which has been accepted by your government, proposes a halt to hostilities or a cease-fire in accordance to the decision by both sides. (?This is not) contemplated in the Constitution. [Words indistinct] and after the third round of negotiations, has your optimism increased after the results of the two previous dialogues [words indistinct] the end of the third round of talks tonight?

[Duarte] I will be pleased to tell you, journalist [name indistinct]. Esquipulas II proposes that efforts be made for a cease-fire. This meeting [words indistinct] had the objective of seeking a point of reference to see if such an agreement is possible. Two things have to be done. One is the effort to talk about the cease-fire. This is what took place today and what the commission will continue doing until [words indistinct] carry out all the necessary actions to achieve that cease-fire. This is what I have done today, to try to achieve a cease-fire within the constitutional framework. Point 3 of Article 168 of the Constitution states: to seek social harmony, maintain domestic peace and tranquillity and the security of human beings as a means [words indistinct]. These are the powers [words indistinct] of the president of the Republic. That is why the effort that I am making falls within that constitutional precept of working for peace, maintaining peace, and of resolutely seeking peace.

In addition, once a cease-fire is (?established) and another alternative [words indistinct], we could start an agreement on 4 November between [9-second break in reception]. I will make every possible effort [words indistinct] a negotiated cease-fire. Yet I was open and sincere today when I told the rebels that I had to report to the nation and comply with Article 11 of the Esquipulas accord, which says that after 90 days, simultaneously and publicly, the commitments related to amnesty, cease-fire, the termination of aid for unconventional forces, and the nonuse of a country's territory to attack other states will come into force. I will comply with that. I will comply with that to the letter. On 7 November, I will request the approval of the necessary laws. I will comply with amnesty. I will comply with the cease-fire. All without negotiations, because I will comply with this commitment to the letter. I am willing to take up the historic challenge that is stated in this document. If we do not reach an agreement I will ask the Armed Forces to cease fire unilaterally and see if the rebels continue to shoot or if they stop, because that is what this document calls for. [Words indistinct] that this is an absolute government position and the Armed Forces' disposition to comply with this historic commitment which it has backed. In addition, the Armed Forces know that this places us in the world's spotlight regarding the fullfillment of our international commitments. I think this [words indistinct] all your doubts. If there should be something I have not spoken on, please let me know.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] Yes. As all of you will surely understand, when I tried to convene this meeting from the Legislative Assembly, there was much skepticism. All of the world's newspapers said there would be no dialogue. Anyway, they prepared themselves. The rebels had two false excuses. It was even said there had not been a meeting in Costa Rica. [passage indistinct] We met again, this time in Guatemala, for 2 days so that we could continue to discuss the details. It was hard to reach that point. When we were already prepared at 1000 on Saturday, a number of obstacles began to appear, as usual. This created tension in the media and in the the country and made them think there would be no dialogue. Yet we continued to struggle. In the wee hours of Sunday the rebels finally emerged, both those who came from their camps and those who would arrive by plane. [passage indistinct] It had been agreed in Guatemala that the meeting would begin at 0900. I was ready to begin at 0900, but Msgr

Rivera y Damas told me they needed a short time for a talk among themselves. Thus, we waited until 1130. I tell you all of this to stress how difficult it has been to meet. We have worked hours and hours to listen to them attentively, so that the dialogue would not become a monologue, so that we could listen and understand the position of the rebels and that they could listen and understand the position of the democratic revolution which we are implementing in our country.

I think that all this effort has been fruitful. I think that, despite the difficulties, we can reach a cease-fire. Above all, however, I think that, even if we could not reach that agreement, I would still comply unilaterally with the fundamental points of the Esquipulas II commitment. I feel confident that we can keep on talking and seeking points of agreement as well as ironing out differences. In this way, they can see that this government is truly democratic, that this government is nationalist, that this is an independent government which makes decisions, and that it can face and resolve the problems of the people. For this, dear friend Beltran, I feel optimistic that we can [words indistinct] so that they can understand, little by little, that the situation is not that of 1960, that now there is someone [words indistinct], that now there is an ongoing process through which all of the factions can meet with no trouble at all.

What [words indistinct] more is that now [words indistinct], as you already saw is that sticks, violence, and hand grenades were the instruments of peace used by the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers]. You saw this, but I did not see it, as I was inside, trying to convince the rebels that they are wrong, that the country has changed, and that they must rejoin the democratic process by giving up the war. That is why I am optimistic about our fatherland's future. [applause]

[Moderator] Please, before going on [words indistinct] from Mexican television and then the PCS [expansion unknown] representative.

[Reporter] A few minutes ago, Dr Ungo and Commander Shafick Handal stated that this dialogue was tacit recognition that they are a belligerent force without which peace cannot be achieved in this country. What is your opinion about this statement and, also, what do you think will be the impact of this dialogue on the region's search for peace?

[Duarte] Surely. In the first place, I think the Salvadorans know that in this document, and in the speech I gave at the Legislative Assembly, I stated that I would speak to all sectors, absolutely every one of them, including the rebels. This is why—allow me to repeat what I said in that speech: political willingness for national consensus. From this honorable Assembly, I wish to say to all Salvadorans and Central Americans that my desire is to comply and make others comply with what has been agreed to, with absolute good faith.

I will now skip a few paragraphs of the speech and then add: To the FMLN-FDR rebels, I ask that they rejoin the democratic process, within the framework of the peace plan signed by the five presidents. In order to meet these objectives, in order to achieve the Salvadorans' desire for peace, and in order to obtain a cease-fire, I propose to the FMLN-FDR that they publicly accept the Central American presidents' peace plan. I said that, upon accepting the peace plan, I expected there would be a dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR rebels in order to discuss the cease-fire. [passage indistinct] This does not [words indistinct] anyone, but the only thing it does is to invite clearly and specifically those people who have stepped outside of democracy, who have not convinced themselves yet that things have changed, and who do not want to join this process.

I continue inviting them until they join the process. I continue to invite them until they join the process; I continue inviting them to abandon violence, to abandon war and begin a framework, a process. I continue inviting them to lay down their rifles and stop [words indistinct] and come and do what I have done: to come and talk. In this way they will be able to express their points of view, with absolute freedom, but without weapons, violence, bombs, and deaths—that is the main point. Now, they have had a taste of what democracy and freedom means.

You newsmen are the best witnesses of this process. They will have to go back to the mountains thinking over what it means to have this political freedom we are giving all Salvadorans. This might be the answer to your first question.

The second question: [words indistinct] I think that it has had a huge repercussion. The first repercussion is that the Salvadoran Government is fully complying with this document. We are complying with it, and we are going to comply with each and every point. It will have repercussions throughout the world. The document urges all rebels to undertake actions [words indistinct] of similar and rebel groups that will [words indistinct]. Then, we will be able to make a basic proposal.

The document says that the presidents have undertaken the historic challenge of forging peace for Central America. This is a declaration of independence and a stand in support of national sovereignty.

It also has another meaning. It means that we cannot look for excuses for not seeking solutions among Central Americans. We Salvadorans should not use as an excuse that we will not hold talks with the rebels in El Salvador because it is better to hold talks with Cuba or Russia. By the same token, Nicaragua should not make up excuses by saying that it will only hold talks with the United States and not with the Nicaraguan rebels who are fighting in Nicaragua. I (?call upon) and invite President Ortega to meditate on this, because when he says he

wants to talk with the United States, he is giving away Central America's sovereignty, because he prefers to talk with foreigners instead of with nationals. He is breaking the fundamental concept of independence we have expressed in the document. In fact, the Marxists talk so much about nonalignment; however, a country that prefers to talk with a world power when it can resolve its problems by talking, making concessions, and accepting the democratic process on its own soil and for its own [words indistinct] is an aligned country. I believe that this is of utmost importance. This is a message not only for Salvadorans, but for Central America, for the world, because it is a message in defense of national sovereignty, against those who are permanently proposing a theory of independence, but who are really dependent, because they do not have the courage to face their problems among their own citizens.

This is a call. I invite President Ortega to change the position he has maintained up until now, which is that he will only discuss the matter with the United States. The United States should not be the one to decide his homeland's problems. The Nicaraguans should be the ones to decide. Therefore, I invite him to have a dialogue with all Nicaraguans. That is why Cardinal Obando is on the Reconciliation Commission. His mediation is a guarantee for a process of national dialogue in Nicaragua.

As you can see, friends of Mexican television and of other media sources, the recommendation I have made today goes beyond what some [words indistinct] have interpreted and have tried to comply with only halfway; it goes beyond what they have capriciously interpreted in order to place obstacles for not complying with the agreements. If we want peace in Central America, we must honestly try to achieve it.

[Moderator] Mr President, I now invite the [name indistinct] representative to ask a question. He will be followed by the UPI representative.

[Reporter] What was the reply from the rebel [words indistinct] to the cease-fire proposal beginning with the 4 [month not specified] meeting [words indistinct] or on 7 November?

[Duarte] I believe that they want to meet with the commission to work on the cease-fire document. Therefore, when I said that the document had to be in my hands by 5 November because I had to present it on 7 November, we agreed—and this is stated in the document—that the commission should deliver its first report on 4 November. This is what I can tell you frankly and honestly about what happened. They wanted to discuss the cease-fire then—they have their own views—but we have totally different conceptions. I do not know if we will reach an agreement; however, they agreed—and this was included in point 4—that the commissions will try to deliver their first report to the mediator before 4 November. This is what we agreed with them, which shows that there was a desire of at least discussing the subject. Of course, I told them that the deadline expires on 7 November, which would be the last date, and that if there was nothing specific by then we would have to make our own decisions. The same applies for the amnesty. They can expresss their views, as well as the other sectors; however, I must make a decision regarding the amnesty when the time comes.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next question will be from the [name indistinct], who will be followed by a VOA representative.

[Reporter] Mr President, any effort for peace is valid for the people. However, now that there are talks about seeking solutions, could we talk about no military actions [words indistinct] Armed Forces?

[Duarte] I think that we must realize the Armed Forces are responsible for protecting, safeguarding, and defending our national sovereignty, our national territory, and our [words indistinct] integrity. It is not possible, and I told the rebels this very clearly. As president of the Republic and general commander of the Armed Forces, I am responsible for organizing and directing the Armed Forces, so they can comply with their duty, and the Armed Forces must comply with their constitutional duties. Therefore, as long as no agreement is reached on a cease-fire, either through negotiations or unilaterally, and the guidelines for its implementation are not established, the reply is that the Armed Forces will continue complying with their duties.

[Reporter, in English] You talked about the possibilities of a cease-fire before [words indistinct], and I was wondering if you can give us some idea of what some of the possibilities are [words indistinct] the cease-fire could be achieved by that time.

[Duarte, in English] As I said a moment ago, the document of the (?cease-fire) indicates that each government has to make all efforts to try to obtain a cease-fire agreement among the different sectors. This is one alternative, and the second alternative is [words indistinct] then the government does all efforts to get [words indistinct] cease-fire. I said that I will comply [words indistinct], but I said that this meeting [words indistinct] today is part of the efforts of complying with this condition and then [words indistinct] a dialogue with the people in arms in order to see if it is possible to obtain a cease-fire agreement. That is the reason why we have an organizing committee [words indistinct]. We will see if it is possible to find ways and means before 4 November, because on 7 November I have the responsibility of complying with point No 11 of this document, which says that in 90 days after the moment of the [words indistinct] responsibility [words indistinct] amnesty, cease-fire, [words indistinct]. So after 90 days, we have to do this simultaneously in the five countries [words indistinct] and if in 90 days if I don't agree [words indistinct] cease-fire, then [words indistinct].

[Several reporters talk at the same time]

[Moderator] [Words indistinct] Let us go in order, please [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Is there really a desire for dialogue in the commission with which the Salvadoran Government met today, and, if so, is there a real possibility of achieving the peace that is so desired?

[Duarte] I think that the FMLN-FDR commission, at our [words indistinct] has a desire for dialogue, but one cannot ignore their desire to talk, presenting [words indistinct] their views [words indistinct], their Marxist concepts, their concept that [words indistinct] based on arms and with a rifle in hand [words indistinct] and they want to share power, the Army, and all the conditions, even the [words indistinct] the establishment of a provisional government. Of course, they said that I would not necessarily have to be overthrown, but obviously in the previous (?proposals) they had sought that. However, there is a (?desire for dialogue). For our part, there is also a desire for dialogue. We have held three dialogue meetings. They have been big and partly public like this one. We have held more than 10 dialogue meetings in various places with the rebels to seek peace. I think it is difficult to reach an agreement with these people who have ideas diametrically opposed to ours. I do not want to deceive myself. I do not want to be (?falsely) optimistic. However, I have faith that if we continue struggling and working, they will gradually be convinced that the country's situation has changed. They think that nothing has changed. The country's social structure has also changed, but they think that nothing has changed. At this time, there is no dominating oligarchic force, but they think that it still exists. At this time the Army is a professional institution [words indistinct] human rights. It is an army that is struggling within democracy and [words indistinct] defense of democracy. They do not believe that the Army has been created to defend democracy. They do not believe that in our country there is a process of social changes.

For example, they do not believe we really have freedom of the press in our country. They believe people are gagged here and there is tyranny, oppression, and repression here. They do not believe that demonstrations such as those staged recently by members of the UNTS can be carried out. They only believe what the UNTS tells them or what they read in the media, which report that they were repressed.

You know that sectors of the UNTS, the university, and so on have taken to the streets to permanently provoke the security corps since January. The security corps have remained (?calm and have continued) to protect the area where we were working.

These are the things they do not believe in, and because they do not believe in them the beliefs they do have are the same as those they had before heading into the mountains. This is why I believe they are wrong; I believe they must reflect on this. If we bring them a message, if we can permanently tell them [words indistinct], I believe that they will finally realize that the path they have chosen could have been somewhat justified at a certain time, but [words indistinct] and that those good sons, who are now in the mountainous areas, can come to the plaza to establish parties, to [words indistinct] to achieve power through the votes of the people and not through the use of bullets against the people. This is the core of what I have told them. I believe that if they understood this, they would incorporate themselves into the democratic process.

[Moderator] Finally, [words indistinct] America with a question in Spanish and then a question in English.

[Reporter] Mr President, in the beginning you said that you had unilaterally decreed a cease-fire. What would happen should the other side fail to comply with this? Would this mean a longer peace process?

[Duarte] I believe that there are several possible options or analyses here. The first thing that should be understood is we are making efforts toward establishing a dialogue. If we achieve this with the help of God, [words indistinct] the solution. If we fail, I (?will comply anyway). Our unilateral decision to establish a dialogue means that they must decide whether they will also call for a unilateral cease-fire. If they do, if the two sides call for a cease-fire, there will in fact be a cease-fire. If they do not call for a cease-fire and they attack, as they attacked Suchitoto today—and you reported this in your newspapers—they would be breaking the Esquipulas commitment and, according to this commitment, the Armed Forces would be forced to defend themselves.

[Moderator] Now, a question in English...

[Reporter, interrupting] Another question in Spanish: Where will the [words indistinct] meet?

[Duarte] As of now, I have no idea. The first thing we will do is establish commissions. These commissions will meet with the moderator and will decide where and under what conditions meetings will take place.

[Moderator] [words indistinct]

FMLN-FDR Leaders Hold News Conference

PA061805 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1713 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] We are standing in front of the Spanish Embassy, where the FMLN-FDR news conference has ended. They held the news conference this morning with at least 175 Salvadoran and foreign journalists at this embassy. The commanders are now boarding diplomatic vehicles, escorted by members of the CICR [International Red

Cross Commission], so they can continue their trip to the mountains. We will try to get closer to the front door of the Spanish Embassy so we can report the departure of the rebel commanders.

We must also report that today they discussed their views on the results of the third peace dialogue. They said they will definitely meet with the opposition parties and the only thing needed now is to establish the procedures to hold a meeting with the leaders of the eight political parties that oppose President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government. This is one of the things they said during the news conference.

They also expressed their willingness to agree to a cease-fire. The FMLN members said they are willing to form a four-member commission that would discuss a cease-fire in the country with a similar commission representing the government. They will have 5 days to tell the San Salvador archbishop the names of the commission members.

They also emphasized the role that the archbishop has played during this third meeting for peace. They said that his mediation has made peace in El Salvador possible. They also referred to other aspects such as popular organizations. Although the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers] was in the area near the apostolic nunciature since the weekend, the commanders denied that they have direct links with this organization. They said it is a popular organization that also has a right to express its views. Commanders Leonel Gonzalez and Facundo Guardado will be returning today to the northern region of Chalatenango Department.

That is the report we have for the Radio Cadena YSU listeners. We are going to try to get closer to the embassy. We have moved to the front of the Spanish Embassy. There is a lot of traffic. The rebels are about to leave. The journalists are near the cars trying to get the last photographs of what has been the third dialogue for peace. Some of the diplomatic vehicles are leaving now. We now go back to our main studios.

FDR's Ruben Zamora To Return to Country

PA062111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2003 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—FDR Vice President Ruben Zamora today revealed that he has decided to return to the country and enter politics.

During a news conference at the Spanish Embassy today, Zamora stated that he will come back "because it is politically necessary for the well-being of the country's social sectors." He did not specify, however, the date of his return to El Salvador.

Zamora, who is also the secretary general of the Social Christian People's Movement (MPSC), said that it is necessary to "take advantage of the political potential existing right now in the country."

However, Zamora warned that "the legislative elections next year will not be carried out under the favorable circumstances a democratic process demands."

"We believe," Zamora said, "that elections are part of the democratic process, but we propose general elections, which should be carried out under at least minimally suitable conditions. Therefore, the objective is to achieve a political solution that will generate the necessary conditions for the election process to take place."

In addition, Communication and Culture Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes said this morning that Ruben Zamora's return following his exile in Nicaragua since 1980 was his own decision.

Rey Prendes explained, however, that within the democratic process existing in El Salvador the judicial branch is autonomous, and in case there is any legal action pending against the MPSC leader, Zamora would be held accountable.

Various groups, especially those who lean to the right, maintain that the FDR, in association with the FMLN, is the main culprit for that country's civil war.

A few weeks ago, President Jose Napoleon Duarte explained that before Zamora could return to public life he would have to be granted amnesty.

Members of the MPSC, who work within certain constraints in the country's political scene, had requested that the organization's secretary general return to El Salvador and take over the leadership of the party.

Two weeks ago, the MPSC announced a coalition with the Social Democratic Party, legally recognized in the country, whose leader is National Reconciliation Commission member Reni Roldan.

Colonel Vargas on Clashes, Peace Talks

PA061230 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Telephone interview with Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, chief of operations of the Armed Forces Joint General Staff, by unidentified reporter on 5 October; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning, Colonel.

[Vargas] Good morning. Greetings to YSU listeners. The situation in our country is stable. Regarding the national dialogue at the apostolic nunciature, military operations

are normal. There are no offensive operations under way, and the agreements proposed by the Armed Forces High Command are being calmly discussed, without nationwide repercussions.

[Reporter] Colonel, yesterday the rebel commanders reported a convoy was headed toward the northern part of El Salvador, probably to Chalatenango. Was this convoy simply transferring troops from a northern brigade, or was it establishing a security checkpoint?

[Vargas] National activity must not be paralyzed. There are administrative procedures that must be implemented because, as I said, national life must not be paralyzed. To this effect, a relief cavalry unit had to be transferred yesterday from the northern highway to El Coyolito, Chalatenango. This was the relief process that was under way. The transfer was carried out at that hour becuase, presumably, the terrorist gentlemen were to have passed through the area at the hour agreed upon to meet with the ambassadors. The Army was only protecting its combat-free zones. This is the reason for the troop movement. As I said, it was an administrative procedure and not only for those units. There are infantry, artillery, and cavalry units that are routinely relieved in the conflict areas, the areas of persistent clashes; this is why these administrative procedures were executed. I repeat, it is presumed that at that hour the terrorists should have already passed. However, I can guarantee that we have principles and moral values. We are not Marxists, and if a commitment is made for a dialogue, that commitment will be honored. You can be sure the Armed Forces are complying fully.

[Reporter] Colonel, you speak of complying fully with the agreements. Does this mean that when the time comes to return, the commanders must keep the combat-free zones you mentioned open?

[Vargas] Yes. The rebels must decide where and how they want to return and what areas will be used. Then a path will be guaranteed, because this was the arrangement made for them to join the dialogue. This is one of the proposals and guarantees offered to them by this country's democratic government. We will fulfill this proposal. After the dialogue, we will [words indistinct], because otherwise we would not be fulfilling the arrangements in the established terms.

[Reporter] Colonel, as chief of operations of the Salvadoran Army, could you tell us if there have been armed clashes in the country's interior since the rebels also spoke of a temporary unilateral cease-fire?

[Vargas] If they spoke of a unilateral cease-fire, they cannot complain if there has been combat or clashes, because a unilateral cease-fire, a unilateral halt of hostilities is adopted by one side without considering the other side. This does not imply an obligation for the other side. There presently is absolutely no cessation of hostilities, no cease-fire or truce. A guarantee was established for the rebels to join the dialogue and for them to have the assurance that they would arrive physically safe and sound at our meeting place.

There have been two clashes in Jucuaran and the (Bajo Lempa) area because we are trying to increase our logistical support to those areas. The clashes have been low-level, of course, but they did take place and there is no cease-fire, truce, or absolutely anything else. There are agreements for joining the dialogue, in which there will be a series of negotiations about which I am not aware, because they are on another level. I will be informed later of the mission the Army must carry out in addition to its normal mission within the context of Esquipulas II.

[Reporter] Colonel, what time did these two minor clashes take place?

[Vargas] They took place at 1400 yesterday, or earlier in the sectors already mentioned.

[Reporter] Colonel, as chief of operations, what is your opinion of the peace efforts?

[Vargas] The final goal is peace, and I believe everyone is aware of this. I do not believe there is a single Salvadoran who does not want peace. We should consider the cost of achieving peace. I believe the government has clearly demonstrated its willingness. The Armed Forces would like to see the pacification of our country, especially so democracy can prevail, the people's basic or physical needs can be filled, and there can be economic growth and integral development for all Salvadorans.

Pacification is necessary in our environment and in our country—the Army has made this clear. The Army unquestionably supports the government's peace effort. Of course, we will continue our struggle without being limited by geographic space or groups that operate outside of and against established law. We know peace is necessary for any serious effort at economic progress. We also know this peace must be based upon legality, justice, and respect for all institutions. To resolve our country's problem simply means a return of peace and security, which are the only elements that can return prosperity to the nation. In this regard, the Army is fully convinced that we must achieve developments that will benefit all Salvadorans.

[Reporter] A final message for YSU's listeners, Colonel?

[Vargas] We must have the faith and hope that peace will continue, that it will come at any time. We must continue struggling; we must not deviate. The task is not easy; the path ahead of us is difficult. If each of us contributes our quota, we can rest assured that peace will come, that peace will be achieved with the people's full participation in the strengthening of democratic institutions, and that the majority of us definitely want peace

and the consolidation of a democratic, just, and equitable system for all Salvadorans. We will win in time. You can be sure the Armed Forces are totally on your side and have announced the final incorporation. Good morning and God bless the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] Col Vargas has referred to the military situation during these days of the dialogue. He said that only yesterday afternoon there were two clashes, one in Jucuaran and another in (Bajo Lempa), both in the southeastern part of Usulutan Department. Meanwhile, the clandestine radio stations—Venceremos as well as Farabundo Marti—have only referred to the dialogue and have not reported any armed incidents. These stations have also broadcast music and reports on the third peace meeting, which resumed this morning at approximately 0900.

Nicaragua

LA PRENSA Outlines 'Responsibilities'

PA061616 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 87 p 2

[Editorial by LA PRENSA Director Pablo Antonio Cuadra: "Outlining Responsibilities"] [1]

[Text] In a communique on freedom of the press, our daily was authorized to reopen "with no restriction other than those that a responsible exercise of journalism imposes."

Considering that on past occasions this same phrase has been given a totalitarian interpretation, we want to clear up concepts and outline responsibilities from the very 1st day.

La Prensa has given America and the world the best demonstration of responsibility, had its shops destroyed, and its director Pedro Joaquin Chamorro C. gave his life because he was loyal to his ideals that are those of America: democracy, justice, liberty. This means that *La Prensa* feels responsible with the fatherland and with the ideals of the people and their history. If we are reopening, it is to struggle for them.

We are not responsibile for supporting the FSLN or for liking Marxism-Leninism.

On the contrary, our journalistic responsibility is to oppose the FSLN, which is the position of the majority of the people. This is a majority that does not want a party with totalitarian privileges or a state that takes ownership of everything and controls everything. This is a majority that wants a lively and active democracy in a de jure and just state.

In our opinion, the revolution has been detoured and halted. Our responsibility is to return it to its democratic path and to return to the people their political sovereignty, guarantees, and liberties that a single party abusively enjoys now. We do not want to lose the achievements of the revolution. On the contrary, we want to rescue them and save the economy and culture, not for the state but for the people, Nicaraguans. The Nicaraguan people are our responsibility.

The Guatemala agreements have permitted us to recover a right: freedom of expression. Our responsibility is to give that right to the people so a dictatorial policy comes to an end and Nicaragua becomes a republic where there really is a dialogue among free men.

Correction to Ortega Opens 'National Dialogue'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Opens 'National Dialogue,'" published in the 6 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 26:

first column, last paragraph, line three: ...to achieve peace. We cannot use dialogue as an instrument to confront and weaken positions with partisan and sectarian aims. More than just opposition parties and their leaders, the Nicaraguan Government... (providing unheard passage, rewording)

same paragraph, line twelve: ...taken this important step for the benefit... (clearing word, deleting editorial note)

Panama

Criminal Case Opened Against Diaz Herrera

PA061608 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Eighth Criminal Court Justice Albino Alain has opened a criminal case against Mr Roberto Melanio Diaz Herrera and other persons accused of acting against the domestic life of the state.

This action is authorized by Chapter 2, Title 9, of the Legal Code. The Diaz Herrera file is presently being processed at the 8th Criminal Court, Televisora Nacional has established.

It has also been established that not all the people arrested during the raid on the house of Diaz Herrera will face trial, because most of them provisionally enjoy a stay of proceedings. There is no report yet on which persons are involved in the case being investigated. Televisora Nacional has not yet been able to establish how many persons will have to face trial and how many have had their court proceedings discontinued.

New Ambassador to U.S. Appointed

PA061523 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Oct 87 p 1, A-12

[Text] The executive branch, with Decree No 180 of 5 October 1987, yesterday announced the appointment of Juan B. Sosa Berbey as the new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Panama to the Government of the United States.

The decree announcing the appointment of the new head of the Panamanian diplomatic delegation to the U.S. Government was signed by President Eric Arturo Delvalle and Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias.

The following is the Executive Decree:

Decree No 180

(5 October 1987)

By which a foreign service appointment is made.

The president of the Republic
in exercise of his legal authority
Decrees:

Sole Article: Juan B. Sosa Berbey is hereby appointed extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Panama to the Government of the United States of America.

Let this be known and published.

Panama City, 5 October 1987.

Eric Arturo Delvalle

President of the Republic

Jorge Abadia Arias

Foreign Relations Minister

Argentina

French President Mitterrand Arrives for Visit

PY061843 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1825 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Argentina at 1517.

The Concord bringing him was escorted by four Mirage fighters of the Argentine Air Force, which landed behind the French president's aircraft at Ezeiza International Airport.

Mitterrand will fly from Ezeiza Airport to the metropolitan airport, where he will be met by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

Alfonsin Addresses Welcome Dinner

PY070242 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0039 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin during a welcoming dinner for visiting French President Francois Mitterrand at Buenos Aires City Hall—live]]

[Text] Mr President, Mrs Mitterrand: Welcome to Argentina, to this American land which is proud of its freedom and which is, consequently, an admirer of France.

Mr President, we are deeply honored by your presence, by what you represent, and by what you are. But to share these days with you is not only an honor for us; it also gives us hope. I say this because not only have you governed your country intelligently and capably, but because, in a world that is saturated with the influence of power, you have given an example of exceptional consistency for the rest of the international community.

The driving force of your thinking and your action has been not only France but the entire world. Mr President, you (?have said) that French foreign policy is based on some simple ideas: independence, the balance between world military blocs, the construction of Europe, the right to self-determination, the development of the poorer countries. The presence of a person who has not abandoned what you call simple ideas, and who has struggled for them and moved forward with them, makes us believe that after our meetings we will have a clearer frame of mind and less perplexity in the effort to make progress toward meeting the double need that is the permanent aspiration of this continent: freedom and well-being. This is another simple idea. Yet both you and I know how difficult it is to meet this aspiration.

Mr President, Argentina has at times been considered a sort of Latin American laboratory. Our dramas forecast other worse dramas in the region; our happiness anticipated similar happiness in the continent. Irrespective of the accuracy of this contention, my opinion with regard to our own history has led me to the conclusion that our country has undergone more crudely and more straightforwardly the dilemmas and the obstacles that appeared in other Latin American regions.

That is why I believe what I will say tonight about Argentina will also apply to Latin America, certainly not because I believe we should be a model for other countries, but simply because of the strange fact that problems have at times been clearer here than in other countries.

The vital, essential problem that has emerged in our fatherland with new strength is—and I am repeating here—the aspiration for freedom and well-being. Freedom depended upon us, and we conquered it. Today Argentina is just what you have seen, what its own citizens have made of it. We have to go back many years in our own history to find so much freedom. However, our well-being—or our hope to achieve our well-being—is only partly dependent on us. We should also go back many years in our history to find so much effort over so long a time. But the result of this great effort is not the Argentina that we would like to build.

Mr President, it is sometimes surprising to watch the contradictions between the alleged concern of the developed world regarding freedom in the South and the small amount of interest it shows in promoting well-being in the South.

It is as if one did not want to ask the simplest question: With how much poverty can freedom coexist? This is a tremendously dramatic situation, which becomes even more dramatic when one recognizes that in no other region in the developing world are democratic faith and conviction as strong as they are in Latin America.

Mr President, it used to be said that in our countries even the coups were staged on behalf of democracy. The independence of this continent is the child of the French Revolution, a continent where people lived, struggled, and died for freedom and democracy. A continent like this should necessarily be linked with the destiny of the Western world. I want to say that it is difficult to understand why the concept of democracy has been considered to be separate from that of development. It is even more surprising to see how the destiny of this region has been separated from that of the rest of the Western world. Can the Western world sacrifice Latin America without seriously damaging its own stability and, what is more, its own safety?

Mr President, very few in the developed world have, like you, understood these problems, and very few have, like you, bravely and coherently voiced their viewpoint. An example is the time you stated that it is impossible to accept recession as the only prospect for the future without the possibility of returning to development and, thus, without the possibility of improving the living

standards of the people. That is impossible. We, too, believe that is impossible. But we are faced with reality, with its dilemmas and alternatives.

The first dilemma is how to prevent the threat of demagoguery without running the risk of losing the people's support. Many times democracy has reached our continent after periods of authoritarianism, unfair distribution of income, and hardships endured by the people. Democracy appeared as synonymous with redistribution, but the only answers given to the hopes of the people were hollow promises, and a bankrupt economy soon strangled liberty. On other occasions, probably in an attempt to prevent this from happening again, others tried to govern as if the countries did not have inhabitants. The conditions that ultimately made the governments illegitimate, thus isolating them and finally doing away with democracy, were created by ignoring and even repressing the people's demands in the name of an abstract economic rationale.

These two stories are present, and they remain alive in the minds not only of the politicians but, what is much more important, in the minds of the people.

We are all aware that we must prevent these two threats from appearing again and have undertaken the challenge stemming from them. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the best guarantee for the future of the Argentine people is the memory of our past. Nobody wants to make the same mistakes nor suffer what we did in the past. This awareness is what has allowed our people to consolidate the hard-working culture that has prevailed during the past years in Argentina. However—and this is the second dilemma— how do we maintain the pace of this effort, when factors beyond our control sterilize the fruits of this effort made by the society? And at this point I want to mention two facts that combined have a great impact on my country: the foreign debt and the drop of international prices for agricultural and livestock goods.

This year, if we were to add what we lost as a consequence of the drop in prices of our products to the interest on the foreign debt, we would come up with a figure only slightly lower than the total domestic investment for the same period.

Our people understand that demagoguery destroys democracy. The governors also understand that there cannot be an economy that neglects the people. Yes, finally, these new Latin American democracies have understood that the transformation of the continent must be based on their efforts, on their responsibility. Everyone is aware that there is no magic wand. Everyone is willing to face the challenge of the transformation with determination.

I want to ask this question: why is the North—which advocates freedom, efficiency, and effort—rendering sterile this new awareness of the South? We are not suggesting, Mr President, that our problems are only caused from abroad. We only maintain that our well-being does not depend on us alone.

This does not mean our countries are looking forward to breaking with the international system. We are part of this system. We want to fight within it. We depend on this system because for a country such as ours, which must not encase itself in its own underdevelopment, the external world is a source of opportunities and changes. It is evident to us all that by breaking with the system we would convert the rest of the world into nothing but a source of conflicts.

Mr President, I told you that your visit brought us hope, and I believe this is so because you and your country have not been indifferent to injustice and irrationality. I know that our problems can be solved, and I know this solution depends on the will and imagination of the Western world, which cannot take the risk of endangering its own security. I know that your voice, your ideas, and your acts have great importance in the Western world. I do not think this is an exaggeration. My beliefs are based on the good things that have already occurred this year: from the first agreements reached on nuclear disarmament to the first solutions found for several of the regional conflicts in our world. This is the year when the five permanent members of the Security Council decided to take joint action to put an end to the Persian Gulf war. It is the year when the two Koreas started to hold talks for possible agreements. It is the year when it seems possible to achieve peace in Central America. If we have achieved so much on such crucial fronts, in such painful conflicts, why would it not be possible for our world, for our organizations, to fight for the consolidation of freedom in the Latin American countries?

Mr President, how can I fail to have hope when you yourself have written: This is not a matter of currency. To see billions of people shaken by exchange rates makes us understand that they can hardly listen to preaching on human rights without laughing or crying. Human Rights, in capital letters, which are emphasized and made important by official speeches, are the center of everything. Ultimately, all foreign policies are based on them, be these policies at the service of freedom or engaged in destroying freedom; be they dedicated to helping sustain life or to killing. This is the reality, Mr President.

May the French and Argentine policies be at the service of freedom and the lives of those billions whose destiny cannot depend on currency.

For all that, for our shared ideals, for your great nation, for your personal happiness and that of your wife, for the happiness of all Frenchmen and all Argentines, I wish to offer this toast.

Report on Mitterrand Speech

PY070410 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0203 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—President Raul Alfonsin tonight stated: The vital, essential problem that has emerged with new strength in our fatherland is—I will repeat it—the aspiration for freedom and well-being. He also urged the developed world to reconsider Latin America's signficance in preserving stability and security in the West.

Speaking at the City Hall during a dinner in honor of French President Francois Mitterrand, Alfonsin [passage indistinct] and asked: With how much poverty can freedom coexist?

For his part, Mitterrand stated that debtor countries cannot have their ability to secure development and well-being for their people overwhelmed by their legitimate obligation to meet payments that have fallen due.

Otherwise, Mitterrand said, everyone is going to lose: The debtors, because they will have to face destabilizing social and political tensions and declining export prospects, and the banks, because they will lose every possibility of collecting their credit.

The dinner was attended by the wives of the two presidents, Vice President Victor Martinez, Argentine cabinet members, UCR and opposition legislators, Papal Nuncio Msgr Ubaldo Calabresi, and other officials. [passage omitted]

Mitterrand began his speech by lauding the restoration of democracy in Argentina in December 1983. This put an end to a period in which brave men struggled in the dark. In this struggle, for each man who succumbed to torture, many others stood up, prompted by the same resolve to reject oppression.

Mitterrand reasserted his country's support for Argentina and Great Britain to conduct negotiations to settle the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. France adopted this position at the United Nations and there is no reason to change it whenever the issue is again discussed under the same terms.

Mitterrand praised Alfonsin, whose stubborn loyalty to a democractic ideal based on justice and reconciliation restored to Argentina its prestige and its place in the world.

After admitting that the international situation is not very favorable to implementing the development strategy required by Argentina, Mitterrand said that Frenchmen believe in the future of a country spledidly endowed with intelligence and energy, such as Argentina.

In this regard, Mitterrand said that French industrialists and businessmen are willing to contribute their savoir faire and their experience to Argentina in order to participate with a cooperative approach in Argentine development and modernization projects in all the fields involving energy, civil engineering, telecommunications, and electronics.

In conclusion, Mitterrand emphasized the negotiation approach of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group in achieving peace in Central America, and endorsed the peace agreement signed by the Central American presidents in Guatemala.

Alfonsin To Testify in Easter Week Case

PY041750 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Oct 87 p 11

[Text] (NA)—The San Martin Federal Appeals Court has asked President Raul Alfonsin to say whether the Easter Week Army uprising in Campo de Mayo put Argentina on the brink of a civil war or whether it was a mere mutiny of officers, many of whom he described as heroes of the Malvinas, court sources said yesterday.

The sources said the request was made by the appeals court prosecutor, Juan Rodriguez Basavilbaso, in order to clarify apparent contradictions in public statements made by Alfonsin.

The sources said the court needed this clarification from the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces in order to decide on an appeal made by cashiered Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, the leader of the uprising, against his preventive arrest and a denial of bail.

The court had to decide on the appeal by Monday and it was expected that Alfonsin would reply to the request before then, the sources said.

Rico was being prosecuted in the San Isidro federal court of Judge Alberto Piotti on a charge of rebellion.

The sources said Alfonsin was specifically asked to say if the Easter Week uprising was a mutiny, as he described it in a speech in Plaza de Mayo on Easter Sunday, or if it had put Argentina on the brink of a civil war, as stated in the message accompanying the due obedience bill when it was sent to Congress.

Defense Minister, Army Leadership View Budget

PY302147 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2128 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (TELAM)—Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena has told the Army leadership that substantial budget increases are currently unthinkable due to the country's situation. However, he said that

things could be improved if funds were better allocated, if expenditures were regulated, and if the sales of property included in the modernization program were borne in mind.

These comments were made by Defense Ministry sources, who added that Jaunarena reportedly admitted that it is difficult to operate under the current conditions. It is a basic requirement that discipline be an unyielding principle. Admittedly, it is difficult to achieve discipline, but the effort must be made.

The defense minister and Defense Budget Programming and Control Secretary Adalberto Rodriguez Giavarini reviewed these issues with Army Chief of Staff General Jose Dante Caridi and the Army leadership during a working luncheon held at the Libertador Building [Army headquarters].

The meeting was held at the end of the bimonthly meeting of the Army leadership which began yesterday.

The sources quoted Jaunarena as saying that, concerning Army salaries, a solution would be sought following presidential guidelines. This entails reviewing last year's system, which has been distorted by the problem of inflation.

At the meeting, Jaunarena pointed out that efforts are being made in the defense area to supply the Army leadership with the required items with a view toward achieving effective leadership, in terms of consolidating discipline.

Other topics addressed by the defense minister included the sales of property involved in the Army modernization program, as well as operational issues. Also discussed were the budget policy, which involves the salary issue, and the export of equipment manufactured by the military industries.

The Army leadership meeting, which ended during the previous evening, was resumed at the Libertador Building at 0830 in the presence of Gen Caridi and all the corps and brigade commanders.

The meeting began with a report by the corps commanders concerning the situation prevailing in their respective jurisdictions. The corps commanders emphasized that complete tranquillity prevails in their jurisdictions, a tranquillity that was not disturbed by the episodes that occurred last Sunday and yesterday at the 3d Infantry Regiment, headquartered in La Tablada.

Afterward, Gen Caridi went to the Defense Ministry to report to Minister Jaunarena on this and other topics and to invite him to a working luncheon with the Army leadership.

Later, the Army chief of staff outlined the scheduled Army programs and urged the Army leadership to continue working toward reintegrating the Army to the constitutional order and toward maintaining discipline.

Army Note Denies Rumors on Meetings

PY070350 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2039 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—The Army General Staff today denied the rumors published by some newspapers that the commander of the Cordoba Military Garrison allegedly held meetings with politicians and businessmen at the garrison's headquarters.

The communique states:

In view of rumors published by the media on meetings attended by the Army chief of staff, the commander of the III Army Corps, and some retired high-ranking officers, politicians, and businessmen, which were allegedly held at the Cordoba garrison during an inspection visit to the Cordoba units, the Army deems it necessary to:

1. Clarify that the two military authorities did not attend the alleged meeting, and that these rumors are untruthful.

2. Reaffirm that the Army does not meddle in matters that do not concern it.

3. Point out that untruthful rumors have been repeatedly spread in an attempt to hinder the consolidation of the institutional government.

Alleged Complaints by Army NCO's Denied

PY031913 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1616 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 3 Oct (TELAM)—General Heriberto Justo Auel, commander of the 11th Mechanized Infantry Brigade, has strongly denied reports on problems and proposals allegedly raised by noncommissioned officers of the 24th Infantry Regiment located in Rio Gallegos.

Auel said the 24th Infantry Regiment noncommissioned officers have not made any proposals, and that they are following their usual strict discipline. He said they are now working hard preparing for the final maneuvers that will take place in 10 days.

Auel said these reports are gratuitous insults that the Army noncommissioned officers, particularly those of the 24th Infantry Regiment, do not deserve.

Auel was responding to a report published today on the front page of the local newspaper *La Opinion Austral* stating that noncommissioned officers of the 24th Infantry Regiment were raising problems and proposals regarding salary issues.

Auel told TELAM that Army personnel are experiencing a difficult salary situation, within the framework of the overall national economic problems. But military personnel are scrupulous and do not make these requests publicly. They lack a labor union or association, and they are basically aware that their present salary situation is due to the situation the Army is experiencing, and that the Army chief of staff is determined to solve it.

Auel invited journalists to tour the noncommissioned officers' quarters, to chat with them, and to see for themselves that the published reports are false.

Alfredo Bustos, federal judge of Rio Gallegos, categorically denied to TELAM the paper's report, which stated that because of the alleged problem the Army chief of staff had appointed him to investigate the case.

Government Studying New Economic Package

PY052012 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Report from Government House by Reporter Silvina Martinez]

[Excerpts] No official details were disclosed today at Government House on the new 2-year economic plan being drafted. It was learned that it will seek a political consensus in view of the recent election results, a social pact, and national dialogue. This plan also includes an economic reform package that will allow the achievement of a new agreement with the IMF, but this will call for prior negotiations with opposition parties.

This plan was discussed last night at the Olivos presidential residence, where President Alfonsin headed a cabinet meeting which concluded the series of meetings of cabinet members which were held from September through 2 October at the Planning Secretariat.

Yesterday, during a recess of the meeting, presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez would not disclose the issues discussed, but he rejected a possible maxi-devaluation of the austral. He also denied that the cabinet discussed a possible increase in utility rates and fuel prices or a salary increase. [passage omitted]

Interior Ministry sources have reported that the economic package will encompass the implementation of mandatory savings, a tax on unleased real estate, amendment to the income tax law, and a proportional tax on checks. It has been learned that the internal revenue department is working on advancing maturities on income tax and on property tax, and some amendments to the value added tax. None of these measures need congressional approval for their implementation.

It has been learned from these sources that the government hopes to lower the public sector deficit from a reported 9 percent of the GDP to 3 percent, as previously agreed with the IMF in the last stand-by [preceding word given in English] agreement.

As for the new agreement with the IMF, which was also discussed at yesterday's cabinet meeting, government sources disclosed that through these measures the government may resort to several refinancing mechanisms which will ultimately lead to the approval of a bridge loan by industrialized countries, headed by the United States. [passage omitted]

UCR Declaration Views Electoral Returns

PY060005 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2314 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (TELAM)—The National Committee of the Radical Civic Union today stated in a declaration that the government received a warning from the people during the 6 September elections, because, although most of the people did not vote against the programs being implemented, their votes were cast in an attempt to make the government meet their needs, and were cast under the effects of the socioeconomic crisis.

The most important UCR committee stated that, in 2 years' time, this warning will be viewed with satisfaction, for it will have prompted the party to reorganize itself and to prepare for victory in the 1989 elections.

The declaration states that, through their votes against our party, the people asked us to show, in our remaining 2 years in office, that we do not only know how to control crises, but also have the capacity to transform crises into good administration.

The UCR declaration was released tonight, but it is the result of an analysis of the electoral returns, which the party has studied during the past week.

Party sources have indicated that the text of the declaration was put together by acting UCR President Senator Edison Otero; Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia; Deputy Cesar Jaroslavsky, president of the UCR bloc at the Chamber of Deputies; and National Deputy Federico Storani.

The declaration, which is entitled "In the Face of the People's Warning," states that there are two things that the UCR cannot do: one is to exaggerate the importance of the 6 September elections, and the other is to ignore the results of these elections.

The declaration states: We have been warned by the people—most of the people, affected by the evident socioeconomic deterioration, [words indistinct] our government program, who did not vote against the effective transition to democracy that the UCR has ensured for Argentina, and who did not vote against the economic transformation, against modernization, against the decentralization of the country, or against the reorganization of the state.

The declaration states that the people expressed their legitimate needs and their craving for a faster transformation, for a swifter modernization, for a quicker decentralization, and for a more immediate reorganization. The electoral returns showed that the people fear that we are not using all the energy and imagination required to carry out these tasks.

To a certain extent, the declaration states, we were aware of these risks when we took power in 1983. We were aware that, considering the economic situation, any government (no matter what its economic policies, or its administrative efficiency) would lose face as a result of the difficulties it would have to overcome.

We knew that it would be impossible to meet all expectations, perpetuate all illusions, and satisfy all needs, and we also knew that by failing to do so we would lose popularity and support. We were also aware that other forces would have the opportunity to profit from the people's dissatisfaction.

The UCR declaration adds: We cannot suggest that the results of the 6 September elections were the natural consequence of events beyond our control.

Now we can realize that the people are offering us an opportunity: By denying us their vote, they are asking us to show them, during the remaining 2 years, that we not only know how to control crises but that we also have the capacity to transform crises into good administration.

The country does not expect miracles. After 4 years in office, despite the burden of an unpayable mortgage (the external debt is nothing but an unpayable mortgage), a stagnant administrative apparatus, a weakened industrial sector, and international prices that discourage exports, our government has nonetheless received strong support.

In this regard, the declaration considers that 37 percent of the voters who have just confirmed their solidarity with our administration are not satisfied, but they do not beleive we are living in splendor. They know we are serenely, prudently, and impartially handling one of the most complex situations Argentina has ever experienced.

Another group of voters, however, feels that serenity, prudence, and impartiality are not compatible with the urgent demands for more tangible deeds than those performed thus far.

The declaration states that these facts impose an additional responsibility on the shoulders of the UCR: The government is being requested to make these changes so quickly that we cannot hold long debates on the measures to be adopted.

In the opinion of the UCR National Committee, after spending 4 years trying to understand, repair, and organize (?national reality), the government is now beginning a phase dedicated to the implementation of its programs, and thus it needs our support. Sometimes, this support will mean we will take action; at other times, it will mean we will have to let others take action. This will be the UCR trump card in 1989.

In addition, the party must ensure another Radical presidential term. The country needs this in order to consolidate democracy, continue the transformation process, and create the bases for the Argentina of the 21st century that we Radicals have dreamed of.

The declaration states that in 2 years, we will thank the people for their warning through these election results.

Then it recalls that for 57 years, 6 September has been a date that Argentine people associated with despotism, arrogance of the minorities, and decline. For us, it has always been associated with decline, waste, and the loss of power. From now on, 6 September will be a date that symbolizes democracy to the Argentine people.

In conclusion, this day will remind us of the moment when the people, with their timely warning, allowed us to guarantee another triumph and the continuation of Raul Alfonsin's renewing administration.

Minister Cited on Negotiating With CGT

PY300048 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Sep 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) Labour Minister Ideler Tonelli yesterday described the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) as the only valid interlocutor the governmet would recognize in the field of industrial relations but said he had no magic or other formulae to face an expected wave of labour conflicts over the next six months.

In statements to Radio Continental Tonelli said he told CGT leaders, who met with him on Friday, that he would only discuss labour problems with them and not "as seemed to be the practice in the past."

This was seen as a direct reference to former Labour Minister Carlos Alderete's custom of dealing with the so-called Group of 15 union leaders rather than with the CGT leadership itself.

Tonelli also denied that he would resign because of a strike which was paralyzing his own ministry. Employees are to meet today to decide on the future of this strike.

The minister said the 10 percent wage increase ordered by the government was only valid for public workers as workers in the private sector were already earning more.

The CGT's rejection of the wage hike and its demand for a 17.7 percent increase to bring wages in line with inflation over the last three months was only aimed at "whitewashing an existing situation," the minister said.

Questioned on the fate of the package of labour bills the government sent to Congress earlier this year and which is still pending approval by the Senate, Tonelli said it was the government's firm intention to have the bills become law.

"I told the CGT this," he added.

Labour sources said yesterday that a sector of the CGT leadership led by secretary-general Saul Ubaldini was ready to declare a truce in the relationship between organized labour and the government to avoid head-on clashes.

The sources said the truce would last from a month to six weeks and its aim would be to achieve concrete economic and political objectives by giving the government time to respond to labour demands despite the economy ministry's wage policies.

Some CGT leaders also intended to seek a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin in the event of the government ruling out the possibility of reversing its wage policies, the source said.

Trucco Appointed Presidential Secretary

PY061830 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1328 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA)—It has been officially reported at Government House that Pedro Trucco, former public works and services minister, was today appointed presidential secretary, with the rank of minister.

Trucco, himself, reported this after meeting President Alfonsin at Government House. He said he will assume his post on 8 October.

This means that there was a "switching" of positions because Rodolfo Terragno, the present public works and services minister, was the former presidential secretary.

Trade Mission to Iran Said Successful

PY031830 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0046 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM)—The Industry and Foreign Trade Secretariat has reported that Iran will buy 1 million metric tons of wheat from Argentina, and that it will increase its corn imports for the 1987-88 period.

Through this announcement, the Industry and Foreign Trade Secretariat has reported the successful results obtained by the Argentine mission, headed by Industry and Foreign Trade Secretary Juan Ciminari, during its recent trip to Tehran.

In a communique, the Industry and Foreign Trade Secretariat has reported that in the industrial products field, Iran is interested in buying iron and steel products, pharmaceutical products, and marine materials and items.

Regarding marine materials, Iranian and Argentine authorities studied the possibility of exporting 30 Argentine trawlers and shrimp vessels for a total of $100 million.

In 1986, Iran conducted business with Argentina totaling $256 million. This makes Iran the fourth largest importer of Argentine grain and olive seeds.

Brazil

Government To Charge U.S. With Protectionism

PY062126 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 87 p 15

[Text]After defending itself against multiple charges made by the United States in U.S. courts—charges which contend that Brazilian proctectionist policies create better conditions for its exports in foreign markets— Brazil is now getting ready to turn the tables. Before the GATT, it will charge the United States with subsidizing chicken exports to Iraq and Egypt, thus capturing the former Brazilian market in those two countries.

According to Itamaraty sources, the government only needs to find out the exact amount of U.S. contracts with Iraq and Egypt for 1988 before filing the charges. The report should be ready in a few days.

Each ton of chicken that Brazil sends to the Middle East is sold for $1,100. The United States, meanwhile, is able to charge $200 less for the same product in those markets because it subsidizes chicken farmers by allowing them to buy cheaper corn.

The Brazilian delegation consulted with Suzanne Early, assistant U.S.trade representative for agriculture, who justified the protectionst practice by arguing that the purpose was not to hurt Brazilian exports but to offset EEC chicken prices.

The Itamaraty source argued, however, that the United States has introduced their chicken in exactly those areas where the EEC is not present, that is, Iraq and Egypt.

As a result of these U.S. protectionist practices, Brazilian exporters this year were only able to place 6,000 tons of chicken in the Middle East market, compared with 60,000 tons last year. On the other hand, the United

States—which did not export any chicken to these areas in 1986—is now covering the Middle East's entire demand for chicken, which totals some 60,000 to 70,000 tons.

Experts Agree To Aid Radiation Victims

PY060223 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Brazil's request for international assistance to treat the victims of the radiation accident in Goiania has been answered. The Soviet Union, the United States, the FRG, and Argentina have promised to send experts.

Scientist Juan Carlos Gimenez will come from Argentina, a country with which Brazil has signed a nuclear agreement.

According to Itamaraty spokesman Marco Antonio Diniz Brandao, aid has been requested from the International Atomic Energy Agency headquartered in Vienna. According to him, Itamaraty is attentive to international repercussions of the radioactive accident in Goiania.

49 People Contaminated

PY060233 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The Goiania Health Secretariat today officially reported that 49 persons were directly or indirectly contaminated by the cesium 137 radiation. Six victims are in the INAMPS [National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance] hospital in Goias, and 10 others are at the Marcilio Dias Hospital in Rio de Janeiro. [passage omitted]

In Rio de Janeiro the Macilio Dias Naval Hospital issued a medical report disclosing that 3 of the 10 contaminated patients remain in critical condition. [passage omitted]

Acting Education Minister Installed 6 Oct

PY070018 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] At the ceremony where he installed Aluisio de Guimaraes Sotero as acting education minister, former Education Minister Senator Jorge Bornhausen (PFL—Santa Catarina) today said that education should be free, but only for those who cannot afford it. Sotero was Education Ministry secretary general. Bornhausen today returns to his seat in the Senate.

Cuiaba To Receive Satellite Tracking Station

PY061527 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] By early 1988, the National Institute of Space Research [INPE] will begin tracking the French satellite called SPOT. This operation will be carried out by the INPE station in Cuiaba, which is already receiving video transmissions from landsat satellites.

INPE station chief Geraldo Garcia has reported that this month, INPE will begin construction of a new tracking station in Cuiaba, which was especially designed to track Brazilian satellites that will be put into orbit in 1989. The INPE will spend about $3 million to equip this new station.

The video transmissions received from the satellites will be used to study natural resources, to identify mineral deposits, to analyze soil, and to aid the antidrug campaign by identifying marijuana cultivations.

The Brazilian satellites will help expand these studies and others related to meteorology.

Chile

Finance Minister Returns From IMF Conference

PY012259 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Returning to Santiago after participating in the annual joint IMF-World Bank Conference in Washington, Finance Minister Hernan Bucci stated that all our objectives have been fulfilled. He added that Japan will probably grant two credits to Chile for a total of $150 million.

Bucci said the Washington conference afforded a real view of the world economic situation and of the measures that banks and other organizations will adopt to try to solve the foreign debt problem.

He added: We are at ease now, because we have guaranteed financial aid for this year and next year, and because the international community understands the efforts Chile is making in the economic sector.

[Begin Bucci recording] All our objectives have been fulfilled. This I can say with absolute certainty, although I am not seeking any personal praise for this. You know we have a program for 1987 and 1988. The work of the finance minister and of other people who are also responsible—on the orders of the president of the Republic—for the economic area is to see that the objectives are fulfilled. [end recording]

Bucci added that commercial banks are subject to moral pressure to fulfill their responsibility for the Latin American foreign debt issue.

Regarding the trip to Japan, Bucci said the Japanese Eximbank will grant a $120-million credit for the Peguenchi project, which is being carried out with Inter-American Development Bank funds.

He added: I also began negotiations for another $30-million credit for the construction of latrines. He concluded by saying that Japan is aware that if Chile follows the same economic policy, it will achieve unprecedented growth in the future.

Soviet Dissident's Televised Remarks Cited

PY031156 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The Communist regime failed in Chile for the first time in history. [sentence as heard] This was an extremely negative event for the Soviet Union and Marxism and they are, therefore, working hard for a rematch. This statement was made by Soviet dissident writer and scientist Aleksandr Zinovyev during a roundtable discussion broadcast by Television Nacional de Chile which he attended as a special guest. Zinovyev was invited to Chile by the Political Sciences Institute of the University of Chile.

When asked what would have happened in Chile if the Armed Forces had not intervened on 11 September 1973 to prevent Marxism from coming to power, Zinovyev replied: Now the Soviet Union fears that the same thing that happened in Chile may happen in Afghanistan.

The defeat in Chile has hurt Marxism so much that it is thinking of a rematch. Marxism can wait for a long time to force Chile down the communist path. Chile plays an important political role, and if it is controlled, it will be able to control Marxism in Latin America, thus surrounding the United States with Soviet bases, Zinovyev said.

Referring to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Zinovyev said this apparent condor is exactly that—a condor—and soon the Western world will see his claws.

Regarding the situation in the Soviet Union, once called the paradise of workers, Zinovyev said: You in the West consider the workers as a social class, but in the Soviet Union workers do not exist as a social class. They are only lower strata, because Soviet society only accepts leaders and subordinates. [passage omitted]

Returning to the case of Chile, Zinovyev remarked that one must be very careful with the hurt feelings of Marxist sectors because they are working intensely for a comeback in our country. The 11 September defeat opened a wound in Marxism which is still open, he added.

Measures Against Strike Sponsors Studied

PY062241 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The government is considering whether to adopt measures against those who called a stoppage for tomorrow, Interior Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil has said. He added the government knows very well that it has to preserve order and tranquillity, and it will do this by resorting to normal measures, in keeping with the Constitution and the state of law.

Cardemil said the attempt to stage subversive actions, as he put it, will fail because the people are not willing to embark on adventures.

As for the latest violent actions, Cardemil said they are part of a series of terrorist actions that began with the abduction of Commander Carlos Carreno. He explained that the objective of these actions is to upset the people's tranquillity, promote a spirit of distrust, and hinder the government's efforts to establish an institutional order. [passage omitted]

15 University Professors Arrested in Santiago

PY062310 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Carabineros have arrested at least 15 University of Chile professors who were handing out leaflets on the university conflict to passersby in downtown Santiago. Among the detainees is (Patricio Bazo), president of the University of Chile faculty members association.

At midday today, the professors handed out leaflets to the public in downtown Santiago. In the leaflet—which is entitled The University of Chile: No—the professors explain the conflict affecting the major Chilean university. [passage omitted]

Hunger Strike of Political Prisoners Spreads

PY062325 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1513 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Santiago, 6 Oct (EFE)—A yet-undetermined number of detainees in provincial penitentiaries have joined a 40-day-old hunger strike by political prisoners in Santiago.

A leader of the Association of Relatives of Political Prisoners [AFPP] has told EFE that yesterday, Monday [5 October], inmates of the Valparaiso and Concepcion penitentiaries joined 110 political prisoners who are on a hunger strike, according to information supplied by the Committee for the Defense of People's Rights (CODEPU).

According to CODEPU, Italo Moya Escanilla, one of the strikers, is in critical condition as a result of kidney deficiencies caused by extended fasting.

Doctors who are caring for the strikers expressed concern over the condition of four other detainees, who are suffering from headaches, insomnia, cramps, general weakness, gastritis, and vision problems.

The strikers have been visited by doctors from the International Red Cross who, according to AFPP, have confirmed an average 10-kg weight loss among the strikers.

The strikers declared a hunger strike, or a refusal to take solid food, to support their demands "to put an end to the repressive measures in the penitentiaries, to expedite trials, to abolish the death penalty, and to release the political prisoners."

Woman To Be Prosecuted in Pinochet Case

PY051412 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0250 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Santiago, 4 Oct (EFE)—Military prosecutor Fernando Torres revealed today that he had ordered that a woman be prosecuted for her alledged role in the unsuccessful assassination attempt on General Pinochet on 7 September 1986.

According to a report in *El Mercurio* today the prosecutor said that the woman's husband—who was also in prison—has been released on the condition that he not leave the country. The identity of the couple has yet to be revealed. [passage omitted]

Banks, Electric Poles Bombed; 2 Injured

PY062227 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Two Carabineros were seriously injured by a booby trap they were trying to deactivate at a branch of the Providencia Investment and Credit Bank. The action was the latest in a series of attacks beginning last night, which also damaged other bank branch buildings and buses.

According to an official report, Carabineros were dispatched to the Providencia Investment and Credit Bank branch at the corner of 11 de Septiembre Avenue and Antonio Varas Street, in response to a report that a bomb had been planted in the area. While they were trying to deactivate it, the bomb went off, seriously injuring Second Lieutenat Sergio Luza Fuenzalida and Carabinero Victor Silva Carvajal.

Both officers, who were injured in their legs and suffered ear damage, were admitted to the Carabineros hospital.

Last night, unidentified people threw bombs at another credit bank branch building near the military school, and at the state bank branch building on the corner of Gran Avenida and Piramide Street, in San Miguel.

Carabineros have reported that four buses were set on fire in the past few hours in Santiago and in the 5th region.

In Santiago, three men threw bombs at a bus on the (Fila-Nunoa) route, at the corner of Grecia Avenue and Doctor Johow Street. The bus was totally destroyed. A similar action was staged in Quilpoy, where a (Dynos) Company bus was destroyed by two bombs that unidentified persons left under the seats.

Electric power poles were also bombed, causing partial blackouts, the Carabineros added.

The Carabineros public relations department has released an official communique on the attack against two of its members this morning.

The communique says: At 0950 today, following a call from the investment bank at 2277 11 de Septiembre Avenue, and at the request of bank executives, Second Lieutenant Sergio David Luza Fuenzalida, chief of the 19th Providencia police station, and Carabinero Victor Aquiles Silva Carvajal reported to the bank to confirm the existence of a bomb.

While they were conducting a search and evacuating the public from the area, a bomb triggered by a clock mechanism went off. As a result of this irresponsible and criminal action, Second Lieutenant Luza suffered the following serious injuries: Amputation of the right hand at the wrist, loss of all the fingers of the left hand, loss of one eye, and extremely serious burns in the respiratory system and on other parts of his body. His life is in danger. Carabinero Carvajal sustained less serious injuries in both legs.

It should be pointed out, the communique states, that the timely and courageous intervention of the two officers prevented a major tragedy.

The communique concludes by stating that the Carabineros, which deplore the painful injuries sustained by two of their members, reiterate their unyielding will to continue to thoroughly fulfill the mission entrusted to them under the Constitution.

Ecuador

President Not To Honor Chamber Decision

PA040043 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero said yesterday that he will not honor the Chamber of Representatives decision to censure and dismiss current Government and Justice Minister Luis Robles Plaza. The president added that he will not permit the violation of the valid legal norms. Meanwhile, Chamber Vice President Fernando Guerrero said that if President Febres Cordero does not honor the legislature's constitutional

decision, he would be giving another demonstration of authoritarianism, which has been the general trend imposed by the current government throughout its 3 years in power. President Febres Cordero yesterday attended the promotion ceremony for the new police generals and made subsequent statements in Guayaquil, where he went after the police ceremony. Febres Cordero accused the Chamber of violating the Constitution and the laws and of disregarding its own regulations. Febres Cordero said: That serious illegality will not change at all the marvelous decision made by the police and the Ecuadoran people, as well as my own will to continue making progress—with unshakable faith in the truth—toward our goal of true dignity, which is our common objective and our most basic duty. Febres Cordero added that Ecuadoran democracy has been strengthened by this new experience. It has matured thanks to the meritorious action of the police and the Armed Forces and the joint work of the people and government, President Febres concluded.

Cuban Advisers To Help in Galapagos Province

PA022228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Quito, 1 Oct (AFP)—A Cuban delegation that will provide technical advice and financial aid for fishing and agroindustrial projects in Galapagos Province arrived in Quito last night, the National Secretariat for Public Information (SENDIP) reported today.

The delegation includes Ricardo Cruz, the Cuban commercial attache in Ecuador; Jose Sordina, a veterinary technician and genetics expert; and Alejandro Cevallos, the legal representative of Cuban enterprises in Ecuador.

The Cuban Government will assist our country by providing long-term credits that will enable Ecuador to purchase fishing boats and agricultural and industrial machinery. The Cuban Government will also provide financial aid to small industries, the SENDIP reported.

The delegation, which arrived at Puerto Baquerizo in the Galapagos Islands, was welcomed by Galapagos National Institute (INGALA) General Manager Abdon Guerrero, Assistant Manager Javier Jaramillo, and Administrative Director Raul Barahona.

Paraguay

Executive Decree Calls for General Elections

PY011452 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Oct 87 p 7

[Text]Executive branch Decree 24747, dated 30 Sep 87, calls the Paraguayan people to general elections on 14 February 1988. On that date, the constitutional president of the Republic for the 1988-93 term will be elected together with 36 senators, 21 alternate senators; 72 deputies, and 42 alternate deputies.

The electoral courts [juntas electorales] of 5 parishes in Asuncion and of 223 parishes in other parts of the country, each one of them made up of 6 members and 6 alternate members, will also be elected for a 5-year term.

The registered parties that have taken part in previous elections, except the Febrerista Revolutionary Party which abstained from taking part in the last elections, will participate in new year's elections. The Liberal Radical Party and the Liberal Party have already announced their presidential candidates.

Barrientos Returns From IMF Governors Meeting

PY061827 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Oct 87 p 15

[Excerpt] Finance Minister General Cesar Barrientos returned yesterday to Asuncion from the annual governors meeting of the World Bank and the IMF. Answering reporters' questions at the "President Stroessner" International Airport, Barrientos said: "The trip was very fruitful," but he admitted that he did not carry out any specific negotiations after completing his duties as IMF governor. [passage omitted]

Laino Lashes Out at Government Repression

PY051913 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Oct 87 p 8

[Excerpt] PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party leader Domingo Laino has stated that the PLRA believes the present situation in which some Government officials have voiced support for a severe repression by armed civilians "only jeopardizes the government because it clearly shows that government officials are not capable of complying with the law."

Domingo Laino was referring to a statement made by a Colorado Party precinct president who praised the repressive operation conducted against a meeting in Tebicuary-mi.

Laino said that "Ramon Aquino and those civilians who supported repression are remarkably successful at discrediting the government's police system. The recent mistakes, the escalation of violence to harass the opposition, and the government's international isolation, are causing the splintering of the Colorado Party. It is getting to the point where important groups are daily joining the people's struggle to recover democracy."

Regarding the present situation, Laino said that "these armed civilian gangs have appeared during desperate times, like at the end of 1947 civil war at which time we experienced periods of economic and social chaos. Therefore, the reappearance of the "urban guards" clearly shows that we are witnessing a profound crisis within the ruling system, which is visibly affected by the men who uphold it."

Laino also said: "However, I think that eventually the citizens conscience will prevail because moral reasons will be reasserted. The Catholic Church has already punished those responsible for an incident that was repudiated by all citizens, and as I have said, wisdom must prevail over violence and moderation must prevail over irregular acts." [passage omitted]

HOY on Paramilitary Gangs

PY040005 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Oct 87 p 10

[Editorial: A Call to Patriotism]

[Text] The creation of assault groups or attack battalions, whatever their name and whatever the political organization assuming the great responsibility for their constitution, implies a breach of the constitutional order in a democratic republic, and this has been the rule for Paraguayans since 1811.

This also implies that the Armed Forces and police lose their constitutional functions and are replaced by something like a parallel army that is not regulataed, does not wear a uniform, and is not controlled by authorized commanders. Domination by this army will simply lead to anarchy and arbitrariness.

And what is more serious, other groups could also create direct-action squads to be used for revenge or defense with the same arguments of those who maintain the deplorable idea of deploying their "irregulars" on the streets in substitution of regular police forces. If this happens, we will have an armed confrontation on our doorsteps. The 1936-39 Spanish Civil War started this way. The same thing brought about the 1947 revolution in our country.

If this is being sought,something in which we do not believe, the country will enter a stage of generalized killing, where aggressors incite reaction from the victims of their aggression. In the midst of the ensuing orgy of uncontrollable violence, we will witness repeated scenes of collective canibalism in a confrontation of all against each other. In such a scenario "the peace the country enjoys" would be represented by an immense mass grave with 2,000,000 Paraguayans paying the price for a suicidal policy born of the feverish minds of those who harbor hidden resentments against society. No one will be able to tell the defeated from the victorious.

This scenario is quite similar to the final Nazi cataclysm, with Hitler completely out of his mind amid the smoking ruins of the German Foreign Ministry. We have the duty to prevent this from becoming a reality in Paraguay at the end of the century.

If anyone thinks we exaggerate, we invite him to read from the pages of world history. The greatest confrontations started after relatively insignificant incidents. Men could not control the conflagration, and even less extinguish it once it became catastrophic, until the final holocaust. Patriotism, in the best sense of the word, compels us to make a call for all responsible people to stop the race toward this disastrous end. There is still time. It would be folly to blindly support an error. Tomorrow it could be too late.

Attorney General Called 'Persona Non Grata'

PY301643 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Sep 87 p 8

[Excerpt] The Colorado Party "Ignacio A. Pane" Youth Group has issued a resolution declaring Attorney General Clotildo Gimenez "persona non grata and enemy of the youth." The document was issued to the press by the Ignacio A. Pane Executive Board.

This resolution was issued because "Attorney General Gimenez has raised charges against UNA [National University of Asuncion] Law and Notary School students Eugenio Aquino, Francisco Balbuena, Paraguayo Cubas, Rafael Jacobo Fleitas, and Carlos Fleitas. The attorney general is slandering the students by charging that they destroyed the sacred statue of General Bernardino Caballero, the founder of the Colorado Party, and that they burned a Colorado Party flag." [passage omitted].

Peru

Garcia Defends Bank Nationalization

PM021416 Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 Sep 87 p 52

[Interview with President Alan Garcia by Alberto Miguez—date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Miguez] You blame everything on imperialism....

[Garcia] Rightly so. Imperialism at present is unproductive and oriented toward finance, seeking to collect old debts. Just as the foreign debt reflects the relationship between the world's rich and poor, banking as an institution in a country such as ours sums up the inequality and the structural imbalances. Banking in Peru is essentially centralized, based in Lima. It draws resources from all over the country to Lima, but then proceeds to allocate them to where the greatest wealth already exists, so that extremely powerful economic empires are formed around each bank. The Bank of Peru is a huge funnel that gathers internal savings for allocation to its enterprises. It performs no social role.

[Miguez] But why have you now suddenly decided to nationalize banking?

[Garcia] I repeat that it was not a sudden decision or a change of course. For 2 years we have been struggling against the foreign banks over the external debt problem, and now we have adopted a number of measures against the domestic banks' speculative activities, which govern production. It is the same plan and is part of the same process.

[Miguez] So while a struggle is being waged with the foreign banks a struggle is also being waged with the domestic banks....

[Garcia] It is the same process, as I said. If you represent a people's government there must be social justice, and this justice is achieved by eliminating the centers of economic domination. We have embarked on a historic plan that has not yielded to the IMF's ridiculous formulas, as President Alfonsin has justly called them. Back in 1985 we said: There is only one way for Peru to grow—by increasing the population's demand, domestic consumption. This can only be achieved by increasing incomes. Liberal economists would say to us: "Impossible; that will cause inflation." It is not true! When a country produces little and has the capacity to produce more, it can be achieved by increasing incomes, which is precisely what we have done. In 1986 our growth rate was 8.5 percent—a real record for Latin America.

[Miguez] But in what way did private banking jeopardize Peru's future? Is the nationalization not perhaps an additional source of political and social tension?

[Garcia] No. Our alliance is with the industrialists, the producers, not with the currency speculators. As for tension, allow me to say that it is a misinterpretation....

[Miguez] So is the political climate in Peru not tense?

[Garcia] No. There are arguments in Peru but no fighting. The political temperature will definitely fall when parliament approves the bill to nationalize the banks.

[Miguez] Why, then, has there been such a hullabaloo?

[Garcia] You foreign journalists have received an inaccurate account of what goes on here. An attempt has been made to portray Peru as an eastern bloc society in which the government's totalitarianism threatens freedom of expression. I believe there are few societies in which the freedom of the press and of expression is more complete than in Peru. There are nine television channels, for instance, one of which is state controlled (and of course nobody watches it). All the channels, except the state-owned channel, are opposed to the nationalization of banking. That is not all. The same can be said of the newspapers: No less than 14 are published in Lima and they range from the far right to those that represent the violent far left close to the Shining Path terrorists. The government did not fall into the trap laid for it by the bankers by closing down newspapers or broadcasting stations and thus showing ourselves to be totalitarians....

[Miguez] You will not deny, however, that the political climate in Peru has deteriorated in recent weeks....

[Garcia] We have fought from every platform. Some people believe we have reached a climate of social confrontation between rich and poor or between whites and mestizos. This is an absolute distortion of the real problem. Freedom is not threatened in Peru. The government is not attacking freedoms; on the contrary, it defends and guarantees them. What is at stake is the power of the four major banking groups around which the country's most powerful enterprises are structured.

[Miguez] The nationalization is part of a broader plan, as you have said on various occasions. What is the nature of this plan?

[Garcia] We decided that in 1987 we would introduce three major reforms—the nationalization of banking, the decentralization of the country through the establishment of 14 regions, and the creation of a decentralized and regionalized banking system. These three are related and part of an overall blueprint.

[Miguez] What will happen if the nationalization of the banks results in a resounding failure for the government?

[Garcia] The people will not vote for us in 1990. That is the most likely hypothesis.

[Miguez] Do you adhere to your position on not repaying the foreign debt?

[Garcia] We never said that we refused to repay the foreign debt. This is another misunderstanding, innocent or otherwise. Peru repays what it can and what it wants to. We said we would not repay more than 10 percent the value of our exports, and this is what we have done. Nothing has happened, and several countries are starting to copy us....

[Miguez] Can the debt problem be resolved by a country unilaterally or bilaterally?

[Garcia] No, it cannot. The Latin American debt problem can only be resolved when the continent becomes aware of its unity. Only the process of unity can resolve this problem. I often wonder why, if the Europeans managed to unite, we Latin Americans cannot do so.

[Garcia] What is your answer?

[Garcia] We can do it.

[Miguez] Do you still want to achieve a Latin American leadership?

[Garcia] To be honest, I have never aspired to such a leadership, and it does not interest me.

Torres Denies 'Coup Climate' in Country

PY071143 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Report from Arica]

[Text] Peruvian Defense [as heard] Minister Gen Jorge Flores Torres today denied in Arica that there is a coup climate in Peru. He made this statement before returning to his own country, and, he added, [words indistinct]. He said the Peruvian Armed Forces are studying the issue of disarmament, which will be discussed with Chilean defense officials in Santiago in December. He also discussed the very fruitful talks and agreements with the Chilean Armed Forces.

Regarding the nationalization of the private banking system and a possible coup in Peru, he added sharply that for a coup to happen the Armed Forces must participate, and this will not happen because the Armed Forces respect the Constitution [words indistinct]. He concluded by saying that there is no chance of a coup in Peru. Regarding the creation of a Defense Ministry in Peru, he said all legal instruments are ready for President Alan Garcia to enact such a law.

Regarding a Bolivian sea outlet, Gen Flores Torres said he trusts that Bolivia and Peru, as brotherly countries, will find a proper solution.

Shining Path Kills 30 in Amazon Region

PA061838 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (AFP)—According to reports from Tarapoto City, received in Lima today, armed groups from the Peruvian subversive movement Shining Path killed 30 peasants in the Amazonian village of La Polvora, town leader Reinero Palma reported to the police.

Palma, who is chief of the peasants self-defense groups in La Polvora, told the authorities that the guerrilla column attacked La Polvora last Saturday, while simultaneoulsy occupying the neighboring towns of Santa Rosa, Shumanza, and Pueblo Libre. There are no reports on what occurred in those towns.

Three stores and a restaurant [words indistinct] were sacked and burned by the terrorists, who were armed with machineguns and other guns, Palma added.

The killings, Palma said, occurred at the main plaza in La Polvora; the peasants were viewed by the guerrillas as enemies or as police informers.

Tocache Province, 600 km northeast of Lima, has become a guerrilla stronghold after the guerrillas' armed columns prevailed in a power struggle with the cocaine drug traffickers and are now acting in complicity with them in exchange for protection, according to the police.

The raid on these towns in Tocache Province began at 0700 (1200 GMT) last Saturday by armed columns that detained the people for more than 5 hours, hoisted red flags with the hammer and sickle, and harangued the area residents, urging them to join the armed struggle, according to Palma.

Palma said that not one of these towns has had a governor, mayor, or other civilian or police authorities since the subversion problem worsened in the central Huallaga region 4 months ago. He noted that the killing of the 30 peasants in La Polvora is the second massacre that has occurred in the Peruvian Amazonian jungle.

On 25 August, also in Tocache, relatives of some missing people found a common grave in a hill near Ando village with 50 bodies of people suspected of being active in the guerrilla movement.

Their relatives recently reported that they believe these people were killed by the antisubversive troops pursuing the Shining Path columns in the region. A government agent began an investigation of this report. However, the Peruvian Government authorities have not confirmed or denied these charges.

Th authorities, however, confirmed that Shining Path columns have intensified their terrorist actions in the north Andean department of Ancash. Prefect Marino Rodriguez Rios reported the blowing up of a bridge last night and the rebel blocking of three sectors of roads in several towns in the region, 400 km north of Lima.

Uruguay

Further Reportage on Shevardnadze Visit

Gorbachev To Visit

PY061527 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1445 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 6 Oct (EFE)—Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze announced that Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti will visit Moscow in the first months of 1988 and that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will return the visit as part of a Latin American tour. [passage omitted]

The Soviet foreign minister also announced that Mikhail Gorbachev "will return the visit" during a Latin American tour.

The first trip of the secretary general of the CPSU to Latin America will also include Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

The Uruguayan president was to have made an official visit to the Soviet Union in June 1987 during a tour that included France and the FRG, but the trip to the Soviet Union was canceled at the last moment.

Shevardnadze on Foreign Debt

PY061947 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1817 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Oct (EFE)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today said the Latin American foreign debt "to a certain degree is a weapon of mass extermination that one day could knock down the pillars of the international community."

It is estimated the Latin American foreign debt amounts to $400 billion.

Shevardnadze made this statement in Montevideo, where he is on the 2d day of an official visit, in an address to Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, congressmen, and diplomats accredited to Uruguay with whom he had lunch.

According to the Soviet foreign minister, the payment of interest on the debt "is a matter of national dignity," but to work only for this purpose could "definitely undermine the economic foundations as well as the collective spirit of a nation."

Shevardnadze said those payments must "be limited to a prudent level" and must not surpass "a determined amount of the debtor's income from exports," or else "they will become a slipknot."

He added it is "completely obvious" that the economies of the developing countries, "starved by the transfer of thousands of millions of dollars," require "urgent injections."[sentence as received]

Under these circumstances it is "immoral" that the creditors should make the debtors "once again tighten their belts," said Shevardnadze.

The Soviet foreign minister, who is also a member of the CPSU Politburo, asserted his country "intends to do away with protectionist measures" for imports from developing countries.

He said it is "significant" that the annual military expenditures of the world "are almost equivalent" to the foreign debt of the developing countries. According to the Soviet foreign minister, it is "impossible" to ignore the "true reality" that the path to economic development "crosses that of disarmament, and we are deeply convinced of this."

Shevardnadze will end his official visit to Uruguay tomorrow, Wednesday, 7 October. This is the first visit by a Soviet foreign minister to Latin America. Before coming to Uruguay, Shevardnadze visited Brazil and Argentina. In Montevideo Shevardnadze met with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, to whom he delivered a personal message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

After the meeting, it was officially announced that Sanguinetti will visit Moscow in early 1988, and that later Gorbachev will return the visit during a tour through several Latin American countries.

Iglesias on Visit

PY070116 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will leave our country tomorrow after a final meeting with his Uruguayan counterpart, Enrique Iglesias.

Early tomorrow Shevardnadze will meet with Enrique Iglesias at the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry to continue discussing bilateral issues. Later the two ministers will sign a joint communique, after which the Soviet minister will hold a press conference.

Tonight the Soviet foreign minister is attending a dinner party with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and political leaders, among whom are Jorge Enrique Tarigo, Jorge Batlle, Alberto Zumaran, General Liber Seregni, and Rodney Arismendi.

Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, at the end of a 3-hour meeting with his Soviet counterpart, announced that the Soviet-Uruguayan joint commission will meet between January and February 1988.

Minister Iglesias termed as positive the talks held up to now at the Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Iglesias recording] Well, you will soon learn the results of these talks, which have been very positive and constructive. We have discussed all the topics we intended to, the international problems, the regional conflicts, the overall economic issues, as well as bilateral, issues of course. As the minister has stated, the talks developed within an excellent and relaxed atmosphere, in an informal manner, and I would say the results have been very good. You will have a summary of the main subjects discussed, but the important thing, beyond the text of the communique, is the exchange of opinions on all subjects which will end tonight during the important meeting the president [as heard] will hold with Uruguayan political leaders, and during which he will end his exchange of opinions with the Uruguayan public. [end recording]

Sanguinetti Briefed on Wage Hike, Debt Talks

PY061527 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Report from Government House by (Emile Suarez Silvera)]

[Text] The upcoming increase of utility rates, and salary increases for employees in the public and private sectors are being discussed at the highest government level. President Sanguinetti yesterday held a meeting in his

office on the 7th floor of Government House with Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino, Economy Under Secretary Luis Mosca, Planning and Budget Director (?Ariel Davricux), and Central Bank President Ricardo Pascale.

According to reports, the economic team discussed all issues pertaining to the upcoming readjustments, which encompass: a salary increase for employees of the private sector, retroactive to 1 October; a salary increase for employees in the public sector beginning 1 November; and an increase in utility rates, beginning 1 November.

They also discussed the recent negotiations in the United States by members of the economic team, mainly pertaining to negotiations on the Uruguayan foreign debt.

Those who attended this meeting, which lasted more than 1 hour, entered and left Government House through an underground access.

In sum, the economic team discussed: a future increase of utility rates, a salary increase for employees in the private and public sectors, and the recent negotiations carried out by Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino in the United States.

Daily Views Leaked Military Memorandum

PY052053 Montevideo LA DEMOCRACIA in Spanish 25 Sep 87 p 10

[Unattributed commentary: "A Controversial Document"]

[Text] The publication of a document that summarizes the conversation held in May between the president and a group of 219 Army officers, has this week made "the military issue" the center of the people's attention, thus prolonging a period in which interviews, letters, and some incident or another, have been a focal point.

The document, which was published on 22 September by the newspaper *"CON TODO,"* had the format of a memorandum and describes the visit that President Sanguinetti recently made to the Army's arms and services school. When this issue went to print (24 September), there had been no official denial or statement explaining the incident, however, a presidential address on national radio and television has been announced and the media has not rejected the possibility that President Sanguinetti may discuss the issue in the speech. Moreover, there is speculation that the defense minister may be subjected to questioning by the congressional defense commission which will also discuss the subject.

Political circles were caught by surprise by the news that the president had met with officers of all ranks. The secrecy that surrounded the meeting, the holding of which was disclosed this week, and its unusual characteristics has caught the people's attention.

People also speculated on the reason behind someone, or a group of people, leaking the memorandum to the press several months after the meeting had taken place. People also think that the format in which the memorandum was drafted is "curious." The memorandum does not seem to carry the text but a brief summary of the speech delivered by President Sanguinetti, who spoke for about 1 hour. Even more surprising is the part in which the president answers five questions posed to him by three first lieutenants, one major, and one colonel. The memorandum transcribes the questions textually but it summarizes the president's answers. This is particularly surprising because the officers asked extensive questions that were preceded by numerous considerations, statements, explanations and opinions. The five officers' questions are true explanations of those issues of greatest concern within the Army, issues pertaining to salaries, the different forms of aggressions to which the Army is believed to be subjected; the firing of teachers "for the simple reason of not approving of Marxism," the replacement of these teachers by others "with notoriously antidemocratic militants;" and the subject of Marxist propaganda in learning centers and other "threats to our way of life." In sum the questions raised by the five officers are expressions of disagreement with the present national political situation. An officer even went so far as to refute one of the president's answers.

During the toast, about 40 officers surrounded President Sanguinetti to ask him more questions regarding political issues.

The memorandum includes an analysis of the meeting. It states that the fact that the officers were able to make direct contact with their commander in chief created a good impression, and it praises the open manner in which President Sanguinetti answered the questions. However, it states that disagreements were observed between the president's views and those of the Army officers and it adds that there was a feeling of disatisfaction over ambiguous answers, justifications over the present national situation, and the fact that there are no short-term solutions.

The secret memorandum leaked to the media seemed like an effort to express military concern more than an effort to expose the president's thoughts on the issues that were discussed. It is obvious that the person who drafted the document thought that the questions raised by a first lieutenant were more important than the answers given by "the Armed Forces' supreme commander."

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